subassembly, which includes the percussion mechanism, from the second subassembly which includes the housing. Thereby, the relative movement of the first subassembly with respect to the housing, which is caused by the partial oscillating separation of the first and second subassemblies, can be dampen by using a damping element. The resulting system of two decoupled, acting in the same direction, oscillators contains a relatively small mass of the first subassembly, which includes the percussion mechanism, and it is the first subassembly that is subjected to strong oscillations as a result of the recoil of the percussion. The relatively large mass of the second subassembly, which includes the housing, is subjected, dependent on its resonant frequency, only to constrained oscillations with a small oscillation amplitude. — —.

Page 5, first and second paragraphs, lines 6-11, replace with two new paragraphs as follows:

— — Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a percussion, electrical hand-held tool having reduced vibrations in comparison with the conventional tools.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a substantially wear-free driving chain between two, movable relatively to each other, vibration decoupled, subassemblies of a percussion, electrical hand-held tool. — —.

Page 7, replace the third paragraph, lines 9-17, with a new paragraph as follows:

— — The driving chain for generating the percussions and/or rotational movement of the electrical hand-held tool has substantially wear-free coupling means which provide for the relative movement. The coupling means is formed as a torque spanner coupling, with a magnetic rotary field of the stator acting on the axially displaceable, brushless rotor. In particular, mechanical force-transmitting and, therefore, wear-susceptible coupling for compensation of the relative movement between the two subassemblies becomes unnecessary. With the use of the collectorless rotor, the collectors, which are susceptible to wear during the axial movement, are also eliminated. — —.

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Pages 8-9, replace the paragraph bridging these pages, page 8 lines 13-17, page 9 lines 1-13, with a new paragraph as follows:

— — A percussion, electrical hand-held tool 1 according to the present invention, which is shown in the drawing, includes a first subassembly with a percussion mechanism 2. The first subassembly is supported for a limited displacement along the tool axis A, e.g., 10mm, by, e.g., spaced slide or roller bearings 6' fixed, secured in the housing 6. The percussion mechanism 2 includes a reciprocating piston 3 and a transformation gear 4 including an eccentric and two conical gears engaging each other at a right angle. The tool 1 further includes a

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brushless rotor 5 of an electrical drive with one of the conical gear being secured thereon. The rotor 5 rotates about the rotor axis B and is supported for a limited axial displacement along the axis B parallel to a first oscillation path I of displacement of the first subassembly, and is displaceable, together with the first subassembly the axis B. Still further, the tool 1 includes a second subassembly displaceable along the second oscillation path II. The second subassembly includes the housing 6, a stator 7 of the electrical drive, and an associated control electronics 8 for the electrical drive. The second subassembly is protected from vibrations, which take place along the oscillation paths I-II, with respect to the first subassembly by a preloaded spring 9, e.g., a helical compression spring and by a damping element 10 which extends parallel to the spring 9 and is made of a viscous elastic material. The spring 9 extends between a flange 3' provided on the piston 3 and the rear bearing 6' of the bearings which support the first subassembly for the limitation axial displacement. — —.

In the Drawings:

Amend the single figure of the drawings as indicated in red in the attached copy of this figure.